REGISTERED No. [illegible] 1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,890.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay* [illegible] future be as follow :—

[illegible] Bombay—*Delivered free.*

	In Advance.	
[illegible] Annum		Rs. 60
[illegible] Half-yearly		31
[illegible] Quarterly		16
[illegible] Monthly		6
Up-country.		
	In Advance.	
	Per Annum	Rs. 68
	Half-yearly	36
	Quarterly	20
	Monthly	7

Country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bureau Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

If the matter to be Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Situations Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present moderate rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Haward, on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kilindadvie Bay, Carwar, Tellicherry, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calling-at-sea, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "UMBALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	20	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half rates.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August,
and will be followed by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.
and by the
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 500
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. be c.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
Price—Four Annas.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th Aug.
BANGALORE	2033	560	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2923	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burns	31st do.
(c) MONGOLIA	3833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	560	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	3916	600	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(c) KHEDIVE	5742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking 400 Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th July 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3069	500	N. W. Heastwood	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Fenitman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.			8th Aug.
Macedonia	2372	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART,

OPENED BY THE LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL of SELECT, GENUINE, and CELEBRATED KANGRA VALLEY TEA

The best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered to the Public, for Sale in Tin Boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Names of Teas.	From 1 to 15 lbs. Rs. a. p.
Extra Fine Orange Pekoe	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 8 0
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 8 0
Pekoe Souchong Extra Fine	1 6 0
Souchong Extra Fine	1 4 0
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0 0
Fragrant Congou	0 14 0

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount. Liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers.

M. H. MAJOO & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. Higgins, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class French Slate Billiard with lamps, a sweet toned rosewood Cottage Piano by "Playel," and 2, 3 and 6 lights argand lamps, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 111, Malabar Hill.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Roux, Esq.

Date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished and Richly open Carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, &c., Porcelainwares, a Mahogany Cottage Piano, by "Collard and Collard," &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by the Hon'ble Ravenscroft, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Bungalow.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the same comprises rich thin stem glasswares, handsome dinner, breakfast, and desert services, Elkington's best (plate chest made to order), cutlery, &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood and French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 20 persons, side board, dumb waiter, mallet pattern dining room chairs, teapoys, handsome circular oval, and pier tables, easy rocking and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, ornaments, stands, a Mahogany cottage piano by "Collard and Collard," rich Brussel's carpet with border, single and four lights hanging argand lamps, veranda chairs, basket, English iron painted and Madras pattern cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses dispenses, articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at No. 2, Bruce Lane Fort, the surplus property of J. Parsiden, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. J. Partridge to offer for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. at No. 2, Bruce Lane, Fort, a quantity of surplus furniture, &c., consisting of a handsome set of carved blackwood drawing room furniture covered with rich cretonne, a handsome pair of carved blackwood pier tables, a richly carved blackwood small round table, easy chairs, tea-poys dining room table for 12 persons with and without arm chairs, sideboards, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, a glass aquarium with gold fish, one eight day clock, carved blackwood, ward-robes, hanging and cloth presses, dressing tables, wash-hand stands, English mahogany dressing glasses, drawing room ornament, glass crockery and plated ware consisting sets of best plated epoons and forks English table cutlery, dispense articles and cooking utensils, China matting, &c., &c

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their room, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

A double barrelled breach loaded rifle, 12 bore, by a first-class maker and in perfect condition.

Also a double barrelled Breach loader gun 12 bore by Alex. Henry in leather case complete.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1877.

SADANUND SHRIORISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF SHARE.

On FRIDAY 10th instant Messrs. S. SHRIORISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar at 2, P. M., by order of Mr. Nagindas Jaiverdass, Esquire, and an account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Basenjee Kerbejee.

1 Share of the new Dhurumsey Poonja Spining and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale, if ordered.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum Road opposite to Jaffer Sulleman Stable.

Messrs. S. SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at half-past 4 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, by order of mortgagee Samat Veera and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Hemjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the portion of the larger piece of ground cort called Mullukwady, with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 252, situate in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards, and bounded as follows :—on the east by a public passage, on the west by the ground of Pittamber Valloo, on the north by the property of Wasoodev Ramchunder, on the south by the property of Bhicoo Gopal, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Junardhun Gopal and Pandoorung Ramchunder, and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Herjeo.

S. SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Week y Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales Orange Twist.
3 Grey Shirtings.
10 „ Best Merchant Navy Canvas.
11 cases White sarries and Dhooties.

On account and at the risk of Nuthoo Mooljee.

5 cases Clorodine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. No. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF PATENT BRICKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of Abdoolatazeh Goolamahoom a THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 P. M., at Elphiston Bunder Shade No 16 5000 Patent Bricks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

શ્રી મદ્રાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 75 per each whole Share and Rs. 18¾ per each quarter share, is DECLARED, for the half year ending 30th June 1877, PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th August 1877, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 7th August to 18th August 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

શ્રી. મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપ,
ડા. ઓ. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th August 1877.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private Family. Terms moderate. Apply "A. K.," *Bombay Gazette.*

PART of a TOP FLOOR and the whole of a GROUND FLOOR to be let in Apollo Street. Apply J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a CASHIER, with security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Paper. Applicants are required to send in the full particulars, with their Testimonials. "GAMMA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a well connected ENERGETIC PARSEE to take orders for MANCHESTER GOODS. A suitable man, familiar with the trade and capable of influencing business, will meet with encouragement. Address "PIECE GOODS," care of *Bombay Gazette.* 31st July, 1877.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books, and is so arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Indian General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjab and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kelner and Co.
London.....E. Stanes 29, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road, and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secundrabad...Cursetjee and Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 150, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 120, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns Rs. 14, 20, 25, 33, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 55, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further commendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Bijnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0
VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine		
Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe „ „	181 4	195 0
Catenac „ „	223 8	242 0
St. Julien „ „	254 4	276 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT. (FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 6TH AUGUST 1877.

SATURDAY and this day being business holidays in London and Liverpool, we have no English telegrams to review, and nothing to report about the condition of the Home markets.

Business here to-day has been very quiet, and, without any political news to affect them, there has been almost entire stagnation in all branches of trade.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	2,89,790
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,22,714
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	5,58,388
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	4,51,540
Cash Credits on ,, of Govt. Paper &c.	Inc.	,,	10,965
Loans ,, ,, ,,	Dec.	,,	2,56,439
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	6,41,184
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	10,977
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	5,26,476

The changes shown in this statement are not of any material importance, and point to no movement of consequence in the Money Market.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at much the same rates generally as yesterday, but one Bank declared itself a buyer on the more favourable terms of Is. 9 1-16d. per Rupee for 3 months, and Is. 9 3-16d. for 6 months' Credits and the proportionate rate for Document Bills. At these rates some little business was done, and small purchases of Bank Bills were reported at our quotations. In the afternoon Calcutta telegrams reporting a firmer tone and upward tendency in that city, our market assumed a slightly harder appearance, the only alteration being, however, the withdrawal of the favourable buying rates named above. Some of the Banks have again been naming 3 16d. difference between 3 and 6 months' Bills, while others have been content with a difference of ½d. The business transacted on the whole has been extremely limited, and the following are our closing quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 9¼d.	,,
Do. 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9⅜ to 5-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 9 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9⅜ to 7-16d.	,,

On Calcutta no transactions of any importance have been reported either in demand or 60 days' sight Bills. We quote the former at 2 to 3 annas per cent. premium, and the latter at 10 annas discount, both rates being nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without movement to-day; rates are nominally unchanged.

In the SHARE MARKET, with the exception of some depression in Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip, we have little to notice. Bank of Bombays continue in demand at our quotation of yesterday, 37½ per cent. premium. Land and Press Companies' shares are quite neglected. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares there has been a pretty general decline. Dhurumseys are quoted Rs. 25, Alliance, Bombay United Spinning, Great Eastern, and Jewraj Balloo Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Gocouldass Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON.—The market remains extremely quiet with no change in prices, and but little doing either for export or local purposes. SEEDS are quiet and without change in price; local stocks are small.

WHEAT.—We have no alteration to report in the market, prices are unchanged, and not such as to tempt buyers when compared with Home quotations.

FREIGHTS continue extremely depressed and are likely to be so while exports remain on the present insignificant scale. The steamers on the berth for Liverpool are engaging small lots of Cotton and Wool at £1-12-6 to £1-15 per ton, but to ensure despatch, if shipments of any importance were to be obtained lower freights would, we think, be accepted. We hear of a steamer now in port having been chartered for a voyage to Calcutta and back, calling at several Coast ports, at Rs. 21 per ton.

COALS.—The market is steady and without alteration in prices. We quote Davison's West Hartley to arrive *via* Cape at Rs. 17½ and per steamer at Rs. 17 per ton. No sales have been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Asia Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	685 xd
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	930
Prare Land and Pier Co. Limited	37,500	150	all	..	105
Mungon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,500	1,100	150 do.	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	40 do.	670
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	40 p.s.	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do.	85
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do.	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	all	170 do.	460
Dholera P. and G. Co.	500	250	all	15 p.s.	250
East India Press Co.	553	1,000	all	100 do.	900
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do.	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do.	305 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do.	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do.	360
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do.	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	600	all	50 do.	390
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	87½ do.	475
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do.	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8	3 0 5 p. c.	272xd.
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 0	14 6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	09 0	10 0 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21	21 3 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Rr. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6	5 15 do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	..	1,515
Alexandria S. and W.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,210
Alfred Mills Co.	(250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,480
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,675
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	930
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,145
Framjee S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,290
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,125
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,065
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,300
M. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	960
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,065
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,000	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit Spng.	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s*	1,370
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,400
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,020
Nerad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,025
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	815
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,260
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	980
Shorrock Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,035
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	980

*For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600	2,500	1,500	20 p.c.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	90 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	7a
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,200	1,250	all	11 p. ct.	253
Vigna Paint Mfg Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p.	300

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th August as compared with the statement issued on the 28th July :—

	28th July. Rs.	4th Aug. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,15,38,237	1,12,36,447
Do. do. do. at Branches	16,14,823	17,37,037
Other Deposits	1,48,86,369	1,54,45,047
Post Bills	44,146	46,172
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,03,470	5,54,240
	4,06,74,535	4,11,18,943
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,03,373	30,51,833
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16 08,647	16,19,692
Loans on Security of do. do.	52,73,616	50,17,177
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,455	6,893
Bills Discounted	96,28,284	1,02,69,468
Stamps	3,612	3,9 0
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,395		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000	3,42,395	3,42,395
Bullion	4,06,215	3,69, 28
Cash Balances with Correspondents	91 507	1,03,494
Cash and Currency Notes	1 88 06,317	1,93,34,793
	4,06,74,535	4,11,18,943

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. P. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Carwar, (August 3rd), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 20th June, *via* Galle, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VIRGOMLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Kurrachee (August 3rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hexton, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Kinniard, and six deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. NEPAUL, 2,064 tons, Commander R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta *via* Madras and Galle, with H. M.'s Mails, and the following passengers :—Mr. W. J. Desmargores, Mr. Warner, Mr. Cassambhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and two children and two deck passengers and 47 bags lac.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Nepaul (s)	Methven	Calcutta, July 24.
	Koina (s)	Morrison	Carwar, Aug 3.
	Virgoria (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Aug 3.
6	Penang (s)	Franks	Calcutta, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	H. M. McGilvery	Blake	Calao.
	Lady Gertrude	Veysey	Kurrachee.
	Rohemany	Poddy	Carwar.
	Lombardy (s)	Hall	China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Siam, for Australia, &c.
Steamer Nepaul, for Southampton.
Steamer Koina, for Carwar and Coast.
Ship Alexander Yeats, for Calcutta *via* Madras.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Stallingbro (s)	Garff	Madras, July 28.
	Austrian (s)	Rylie	Madras, July 30.
	Lord Strathnairn	Sinclair	London, April 26.
	City of Benares	James	Liverpool, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
2	Markara (s)	.....	.....
	Echepia (s)	.....	.....
	Tweed	.....	.....
	Allan	.....	.....
	Hope	.....	.....
	General Chanzy	.....	.....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Lord Strathnairn—12th July, British Ship Queen of Kenty in Lat. 34 S., Long 76 E, from Cork to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Queen of India	.....	London.
4	West Stanley(s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Crusader (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Swaledale (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Mecca (s)	.....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Night Hawk	.....	Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
3	Chybasara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	.....	Bombay.
4	Berteaux	.....	London.
	Magnus Hunt	.....	Rangoon.
	Emerald	.....	Cocanada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s.—200 boxes tar soap, R. L. Southern and Co; 25 cases tinned plates, R. tchie, Steuart and Co.

Italia s.—1 bale woollens, 1 barrel cutlery, J. C Bushby and Co; 2 hougsheads portwine, Adejee Dorabjee.

Zante s.—10 barrels bleaching powder, Mamedbhoy Jamaloodin; 95 plates iron, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.

FROM LONDON.

Cheopa s.—100 kegs sulphate of copper, Abramovitz and Co; 25 bottles quicksilver, Bogers and Co; 4 tierces lead pipes, Abdoolally Hussenbhoy; 1 bale matting, Ebrahim Badroodin; 14 casks hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee Marlicorough; 13 bales printing paper, The Times of India.

Italia s.—50 cases yellow metal sheets and 50 cases sheet copper, Benn, Ashley and Co; 7 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally; 500 barrels alum, Morarjee Natha.

Pekin s.—8 casks stout, Sterling, Ladd and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Saturno s.—95 cases paper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 22 cases paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 25 cases preserved milk, J Nenburg; 9 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 20 cases beer, M Moudoifo and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam s.—4 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s.—410 cwts wheat, Lilladher Cullianjee and Co; 750 cwts wheat, George Lockhart and Co; 420 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee, 19 bales rags, J H Littlewood; 1 bale cotton, Rhimsey Nuthoo; 42 bales cotton waste, Tockersey Jewraj; 1 bale bales wool Dhurumsey Velljee; 50 bales wool, Nundrai Bhograz.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess 25 cwts coffee, Joosub Mahomed Dama; 75 cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassum 121 bales hides and 7 cwts deer horns, Rajimbhoy Ajoo 12 bales hides Fazal Khakoy.

S S Nepaul s—42 bales senna, 1 case cheroots and 6 bales leather, P and O S N Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 18 cases anchar of pearl shell, Dhurumsey Velljee, 16 cwts deer horns, Merally Nuthoo; 33 cwts deer horns, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee 69 cwts deer horns, Alladin M'Dama; 13 bales hides and skins, Nensi vhoy Ganga; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Aliana 16 bales hides, Dattardina Mamjee and 47 bags sticlac and many packages for transhipment to different ports.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturna s.—109 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Saturno s.—80 cwts black pepper, Lulloobhoy Moolchund, 51 cwts black pepper and 125 cwts turmeric, M M Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s.—1 box real perals, Essoofally Abdoolally; 142 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, Hajee Esmo Elias; 3 chests opium, Edulji Burkinee; 63 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 32 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram, 32 chests opium, Tata and Co; 36 chests opium, E S Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s.—12 chests opium, Galjee Singaney; 1 chest opium, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 6 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungree; 16 chests opium, Ebrass Noordin and Co; 4 chests opium, Guseshiall Sobbagmul, 5 chests opium, Ramchunder Jankidas.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL *VIA* CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Breed—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1451 Italia (s), Donaldson—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON *VIA* CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.
2064 Nepaul (s), Methven—Mail, August.

FOR LONDON.

1492 British Princess, Johnson—P. Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 17th August.

FOR HAVRE.

865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR P. GULF *VIA* KURRACHEE.

821 V Schilizzi (s), Anderson.

FOR CALCUTTA *VIA* MADRAS.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2378 Atmosphere, Wright—Polly & Co.
1060 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Tudor & Co.
1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CARWAR.

966 Sheila, Mosher—The Captain.
1022 Zante (s), Shilston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1145 Emrys, Theren—Volkart Brothers.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—P. & O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1380 Saturno (s), Leva—A. H. Lloyds Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1295 Whittier Swap—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1236 Annie Frost, Welbourne—The Captain.
837 Arkwright, Wilson—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1341 Athona, Reed—The Captain.
1047 Bean Monde, Hawkins—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1363 Dunmail, Chambers—W and A. Graham & Co.
1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—N. Msnockjee & Co.
1489 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1233 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
13 5 Glee Maiden, Cummins—N. Manockjee & Co.
810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison.
[illegible] Malabarian—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
1 6 Mecca (s), Nicholson—W. Nicol & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Lucas, Capt, BI Staff Corps, 33nd Horse, on sick, leave, from Poona.
Mayhew, Lt, By, BI Art, on leave, from Rajkote.

AUGUST 4.

Park, Lt, N W F, 1-10th The BI Scottis, on leave, from Bareilly-Lechmere, Capt, By 20th Regt N I, from leave.

AUGUST 5.

Warner, Lt, BI 9-12 Regt, on privilege leave, from Calcutta.

AUGUST 6.

Mills, Lt Col, By Jacob Rifles, on leave from Lanowlee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Park, Lt, N W F, 1-10th The BI Scott, on leave to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, August 4.)

The following temporary promotions are made :—
Maj M P Ricketts and Mr J H Fisher, c s, Depy Comrs 2nd Class, to officiate as Depy Comrs 1st Class.
Capt W S Brooke, Depy Comsr 3rd Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 2nd Class, vice Maj Ricketts.
Maj C H Plowden, Offg Depy Comsr 3rd Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 2nd Class, vice Mr Fisher.
Capt J A Temple, Offg Depy Comsr 4th Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 3rd Class, vice Capt Brooke.
Mr F Venning, c s, Offg Depy Comsr 4th Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 3rd Class, vice Maj Plowden.
Mr T Drysdale, Offg Asst Comsr 1st Class, to revert to Offg Asst Comsr 2nd Class.
Mr C H Grace, Depy Comsr 2nd Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 1st Class, vice Maj M P Ricketts appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Police and Jails.
Maj H M Repton to officiate as Depy Comsr 2nd Class.
Mr F Venning, c s, Offg Depy Comsr 3rd Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 2nd Class.
Capt R M B Thomas, Offg Depy Comsr 4th Class, to officiate as Depy Comsr, 3rd Class, vice Mr F Venning.
Mr D O Meiklejohn, c s, is appointed to officiate as Asst Comsr 2nd Class.
Mr T Drysdale, Offg Asst Comsr 2nd Class, to officiate as Asst Comsr 1st Class.
Mr J F Goodridge, c s, is appointed to officiate as Asst Comsr 2nd Class.
Mr J Higgins, District Superint of Police, Wardha is transferred as District Superint of Police, Nagpur, during the absence of Lieut-Col H V Mathias, District Superint, or until further orders.
Mr W Jophson, Inspector Railway Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superint of Police, Wardha, vice Mr Higgins, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 9th, 10h. 8·3m. a. m.
First Quarter ..... 16th, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon ..... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 7	.....	5 40	6 31	10 14 m 10 44 a	3 12 m 4 13 a
Wed. 8	English Mail expected.	5 41	6 30	10 55 m 10 43 a	4 7 m 4 59 a
Th. 9	.....	5 41	6 29	11 34 m 11 34 a	5 0 m 5 42 a
Fri. 10	.....	5 41	6 29	0 10 a	5 44 m 6 28 a
Sat. 11	.....	5 41	6 28	0 22 m 0 46 a	6 28 m 7 2 a
Sun. 12	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 28	1 6 m 1 25 a	7 10 m 7 44 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 42	6 27	1 53 m 2 2 a	7 53 m 8 25 a

To CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE ESQ.,

Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, hereby request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at an early date, at the Town Hall, to give expression to the sense of loss the City has sustained by the death of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Baronet, C. S. I., and to take steps for perpetuating his memory.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

Cowasjee Jehangir.
Frank H. Souter.
Mungulldass Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Seina.
Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.
Becherdass Umbaidass.
Kesowjee Naik.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.
Donald Graham.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. Jefferson.
E. D. Sassoon.
E. Moses.
Edward Sassoon.
H. Rambach.
Premchund Roychund.
W. F. Knapp.
M. Wood.
W. A. Baker.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
C. W. B. Forbes.
G. Douglas.
Thomas Blancy.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Peshotun Dustoor Byramjee Sanjana.
Dwarkadass Vursonjee.
Luckmidass Khimjee
Narotumdass Bhikowdass.
Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Framjee Hormusjee Seina.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.
Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Morarjee Vrabhoocundass.
Morarjee Gocouldass.
Shantaram Narayen.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Cama.
Sorabjee Rustomjee Mulau Feroze.
Tapidass Vurzdass.
Nursey Nanoowjee.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Nazir.
Nusserwanjee Coyajee.
Dinshaw Eduljee Lam.
Jamsetjee Cowasjee Billimoria.
Gopalrao Myral.
C. Trahjee.
Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett.
Hajee Currim Mahomed Sulliman.
John Greenwood.
T. Blackmore.
Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
S. F. Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee.
J. F. Hutchinson.
H. W. Barrow.
Venayek Shunbundra Lukoshmonjee.
H. Nowrojee.
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady.
Shantaram Vithul.
Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jejeebhoy.
Hurichund Sadashivjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Karaka.
-Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter.
Tribhovundass Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Dhunjeeshaw Manockjee Lukoonjee.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, C. S. I., G.M.C.
Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia.
Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody.
Khunderao C. Bedarkur.
Curumchund Premchund.
Byram Dadabhoy.
Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.
Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Dhunjeeshaw Merwanjee Karaka.
Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter.
Manockjee Bhicnjee Moos.
Hormusjee Motabhoy.
Dady Byramjee.
Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bhownuggree.
Coovarjee Sorabjee Nazir.
Nusserwanjee Coyajee.
Dinshaw Eduljee Lam.
Jamsetjee Cowasjee Billimoria.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
Bombay, 2nd August 1877. Sheriff of Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GRANT—August 2nd, suddenly, at Poona, Henry M. Grant, Revenue Survey, aged 37.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CONNAN—August 1st, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. Connan, Esq, C. E., P. W. D., prematurely, of a daughter, (still-born).

All MONEY ORDERS; CHEQUES; and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877

IT is a belief unfortunately sedulously cultivated by certain educated natives—for the poorer classes are too ignorant to discern the political advantages of ingratitude—that Englishmen are unsympathetic with the people, and that this fact accounts in great measure for the distress which is now filling the southern half of India. The native press, with a few very few creditable exceptions, have argued that as the bulk of Englishmen are, so are the various Governments, and that therefore famine policies are shaped without considerations of humanity or sympathy. Educated natives spread the cry, with the result that there must now be a considerable number of miserable wretches, who owe their very existence to Government, persuaded that the British *Raj* is a cruel one, and that things would be better if there were a general restoration of native rule. The correspondent of a contemporary whose statements we commented on yesterday is a fair specimen of these mischief-makers. He accuses the English officers who are engaged in distributing relief and doing all they can to alleviate distress of but seldom mixing with the people, and of therefore being ignorant of their wants and sufferings. He goes further, and accuses them of moral cowardice and injustice, because "if *by chance*" (mark the insinuation) "they "see any cases of extreme distress they are reluc- "tant to report them fully, and if some officers "are bold enough to press them on the notice of "Government, Government is *naturally*" (another base insinuation) "slow to act at once upon them, "for fear that its benevolent intentions and "help will be abused by the suffering people." He shows the political ends he and his similarly disposed educated brethren have in view when he hints that such a state of things *must end* in a *catastrophe*. If a few of the discontented Brahmans, the untiring covert propagators of principles of sedition, who employ their English education much in the same way as Caliban used his acquired gifts of speech to curse with, could only be deported to the Andaman Islands, there would be no fear of any catastrophe. The bulk of the people, when their ears have not been poisoned by the inuendoes of the educated Iagoes who call themselves their well-wishers, are perfectly contented with the British Government, and are even ready to be grateful for the generous assistance it has always been ready to give them during periods of great natural distress. A correspondent of our local contemporary, signing himself "A.," disputes "Dhar- war's" statements against English officials; and when he says they are simply untrue and not according to facts, we entirely agree with him. The Bombay Government has already spent over half a million sterling of public money in relieving the necessities of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country. How does this compare with the insinuation that the Government is naturally anxious not to do its duty? Large expenditure is still going on, and notwithstanding the drain on the revenues which will be caused by the continuance of the famine, there is no likelihood that Government will pause for a single day in its determination to keep the afflicted population alive and as free from wretchedness as possible. Let mal-contents say what they will, there is not another Government in the East which would do as much for its subjects in distress as the British Government in India is now doing. Look at China. There a terrible famine is raging even now, and the rulers in Pekin are permitting the people to die from sheer starvation as comfortably as if the circumstance were none of their business. When famine raged in Persia, a few years ago, the accounts of suffering among the people which reached England were simply horrible. The Shah did not think it worth his while, for the mere sake of saving a few lives, to take the trouble to establish either relief works or organisations for distributing charity throughout his territory. Many Persian refugees found their way to

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

Osman Pasha has received reinforcements and is strongly entrenched at Plevna. The main body of the Russian Army which confronts him is encamped fifteen miles distant, and the advanced guard six miles distant from Plevna to the southward.

It is reported that the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army with a Turkish Army Corps is marching towards Tirnova.

The fighting at Rasgrad by Mehemed Pasha's force consisted of mere outpost affairs.

The Russians have commenced bombarding Widdin.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT ESKI SAGHRA.

Turkish official despatches state, that the Russian troops retreated in disorder after being defeated at Eski Saghra by Suleiman Pasha, and then Suleiman occupied the Hainboghas Pass.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

Hobart Pasha has been appointed Admiral of the Turkish Fleet in the Black Sea, and has destroyed the Russian fort of Tchamchira.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Turks have abandoned the expedition to the Caucasus provinces.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The relations at present existing between Turkey and Greece are in a critical condition.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 6.

The s. s. Trinacria, of the Anchor Line, arrived here to-day from Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, AUG. 6, 3-40 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 6.

(Madras Time.)

CUDDALORE, 4-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., ther. mor. 89, min. 72, W. B. 76, bar. 29·84. Fall of rain 2 inches 89 cents.

CALWAY, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W. S. W. 6, ther. 82, bar. 29·98. Fall of rain 72 cents.

MANGALORE, 7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 76 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5·4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind moderate, ther. 94, bar. 29·86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. S. W, strong, ther. 83.

LINE REPORTS.—AUG. 6.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...Rs. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Credits, 4 months' sight	...Rs. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...Rs. 9d.	"
Do. 6 "	...Rs. 9 to 5-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...Rs. 9 3-16d.	"
Do. 6 "	...Rs. 9¼ to 7-16d.	"

REFERRING to the cowardly murder by Pathans of Lieutenant Hewson at Quetta, a correspondent who has just received some information from that part of the world says:—"Lieutenant Hewson, R.E., so unhappily cut off in his early prime, was for some years employed on the Indus Valley Railway now in course of completion, and only arrived at Shalkot at the end of last April. Estimable alike in his public and private capacity, his loss is sincerely deplored by all who knew him. I need hardly point out to her sort of a moment the ghastly lull back on the flowery descriptions of the peace and joy pervading Beloochistan (especially Quetta) with which Major Sandeman's bangers on have filled the columns of the Indian press."

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON AND CO. and the leading opium merchants of Bombay have recently presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council praying for the withdrawal of the recent notification imposing an additional duty of Rs. 50 per chest on Malwa opium. It was understood that the additional impost had been decided upon partly on general grounds of its expediency, and partly to equalise the competition between Bengal and Malwa opium. The opium merchants of Bombay complained of the unprofitable character of the trade during recent years and the growing competition of the Chinese grown drug; and complained also of a fee of one rupee per chest that has been habitually levied by the Government Agent at Indore, Oojein, and Ratlam nominally as godown rents. The Government of India has, we understand, declared its inability to take off the additional duty inasmuch as it had been imposed on Imperial grounds, and after due consideration; but has ordered an enquiry into the circumstances under which the godown fee is levied at Indore, Oojein, and Ratlam.

IT is rumoured that a force is about to march from Usbul to Alimusjid under Amir Mahomed Khan and other Sirdars, with orders to fortify the Khyber Pass. Enormous fines, in some cases amounting to lacs, are said to have been inflicted on governors and other high officials for supposed embezzlement of State revenues.

IT is said that Brigadier-General W. J. F. Stafford, commanding the Eastern Frontier district in Bengal, will leave India in November next.

THANKSGIVINGS were offered up in all the mosques in Calcutta on Thursday evening, on receipt of the telegram announcing the Turkish victory over the Russians at Plevna, and again next morning for Suleiman Pasha's victory at Eski Saghra. Great crowds attended all the principal mosques.

MR. J. F. DICKSON, Government Agent, Ceylon, met with a serious carriage accident a short time ago. Turning a corner of a partly cleared road, his carriage was overturned, and he was thrown on the ground; one of the wheels passed over his head, inflicting dangerous wounds.

THE Agra paper says, that Nusseerabad promises to become famous for accidents. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Kay, the wife of Captain W. A. Kay, was thrown out of the tandem she was driving and carried home insensible. Three medical men were rapidly summoned to attend her, when severe contusions were found on her head and legs. She is, however, progressing. Next day Lieut. Burns, who, with Captain Kay, is of the 68th Regiment, was thrown from his horse on the Mall and much hurt about the head, breast, and arms. His wife picked up insensible, but we are happy to hear favourable accounts of him.

THE case of the Brahmin boy, who was awaiting baptism in the Mission House at Negapatam, has created great excitement in the town. A complaint was preferred by the father of the boy against the Mission agents to the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Cruickshank, whose decision in the case is anxiously looked for. A correspondent writes, that the "Hindu students of the Wesleyan Mission School have abandoned it, and at a meeting of the native inhabitants it was resolved to open a new school for their reception. A sum of Rs. 500 has been, I hear, already subscribed. The success of the undertaking is highly problematical. In these days of progress, would it not be better to accept things as they exist, and be content with that perfect liberty of conscience in religious matters which the British Government accords to all its subjects? If a Brahmin is really convinced of the truth of Christianity, why should he be prevented from embracing its tenets any more than any one else? Since writing the above, I am informed that the boy has been restored to his parents, and returned to his paternal roof."

THE *Englishman* has been informed that one of the Naib-Nazirs of Burdwan was suspended by the Judge, Mr. Field, on the 1st inst. for taking a bribe. The *Friend* says, "We are highly grateful to him for the energetic measures he has adopted to discourage the hateful practice of taking perquisites by the Court amlas; the sooner the practice is rooted out, the better for the public. We would bless Mr. Field if he could make himself memorable by bringing out this glorious reformation. If our Judge would once direct his eyes towards the Courts here, he would, doubtless, find some of the amlas collecting perquisites even in the presence of their Assione."

ANOTHER Japanese prince has gone to England to be educated. His Highness Tokugawa Kamenosuke, the adopted son of the last Shogun, left for Europe by the French mail of the 13th June.

THE statement that Mr. Justice Markby had sent in an application to retire from the bench of the High Court, Calcutta, is denied.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held at the Town-Hall, Calcutta, on Friday next to consider what steps shall be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja Ramanath Tagor. The Lieutenant-Governor has consented to take the chair at the meeting.

THE American mail, which was delivered in Calcutta on the 4th inst. *via* London and Brindisi, was only thirty-one days from New York. This is, we believe, the quickest transit on record.

THE *China Mail* learns that the Emperor of China has issued an edict prohibiting opium smoking throughout the country, particularly among officials, scholars, and the soldiery. The edict was issued at the instance of H. E. Kwoh Sung Tao and his colleague, Envoys to Great Britain. It commands Generals, Governors-General, and Governors in the various provinces to draw up regulations adapted to local circumstances, for carrying out this prohibition, which is to take effect three years hence. Meantime the smokers are, we suppose, expected to give up the bad habit.

FROM various sources of information beyond the border, we gather, says the Lahore paper, that there is an impression on the native mind that the opinions and intentions of the Ameer of Cabul have undergone some modification in regard to his relations with the British Government. It is said that he has given orders for the reception of the Turkish Envoy with marked honour and distinction, and that he has recently directed the Governor of Turkistan to allow no Russian traders or other emissaries to cross the frontier into Afghan territory on any pretext whatever. We give this information for what it may be worth, but it is quite possible that the failure of the Russian arms in Asia Minor, by this time notorious, has had some effect on the Ameer's mind. We should rejoice if it were so.

Apropos of military manœuvres and the deadly nature of the recent inventions in munitions of war we commend the following illustration of ingenuity, said to have been exemplified in the civil war now raging in Japan. According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, a favourite device of the insurgents was to roll a barrel containing an armed man down a declivity into the Imperialist ranks, on reaching which the occupant left his means of locomotion and right and left attacked the astonished Government soldiers. During the engagement at Onigatake, however, the insurgents changed their tactics with singular advantage to themselves. Down the hill, on which they were posted, rolled a number of barrels, which to the Imperialists imagined contained armed men as before. Accordingly, allowing them to approach within a conveniently close range they directed a brisk fire into the circumvolving casks. But, alas! the contents were powder and shot, and the result of the volley was other than expected, as explosion follwed explosion, carrying death and destruction into the Imperialist ranks.

THE Standard Life Assurance Company, in their last report, make the following remarks on the subject of reduced premia in India: "The reduction in the Company's rates of premium for India announced last year has also been received with much satisfaction, and the Directors, while gratified to find that their further experience shows the reduction to have been justified, are at the same time strengthened in their former conviction that the reduction then made was as large as was warranted, and that the adoption of any lower scale of premiums would have been an unjust concession, by which the Indian policyholders would benefit at the expense of others."

HAMPTON has crowned the edifice of a highly creditable career on the Turf, says the *Madras Mail*, by winning the Goodwood Cup. Few people could have believed him capable of beating Skylark, more especially seeing the difficulty Hampton had in beating Glendale recently in the Northumberland Plate. It is possible that Petrarch did not run at Goodwood after his defeat in the Liverpool Cup. Hampton, who, like Petrarch, claims parentage from Lord Clifden, first distinguished himself by winning, as a three-year old, the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom in 1875.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* writes: "There are two scandals in high life this week—one of a financial, the other of a matrimonial kind. Lord Dupplin, who lately divorced his wife, was, we had it recently reported, to marry Miss Holford, the only spinster daughter of the millionaire of Park Lane,—one of her sisters lately espoused Albert Grey, the heir presumptive to the Grey Earldom. People are asking whether Lord Dupplin's marriage is to come off, now that he has fairly smashed, and there is even a talk of his being reduced to the same plight as Lord Maidstone, when that other heir to an earldom enlisted in the evening dress which was his sole worldly possession. Lord Dupplin, after selling Petrarch, sold the rest of his stud,—but that, apparently, and not because, as was thought, he intended to give up the turf and get married. It is whist, not the turf, moreover, that has at last broken the camel's back. The points at whist in club play are growing frightfully high, and Lord Dupplin's recent losses at that delectable game are said to amount to £10,000, the assets with which he can defray this and many other liabilities being next to *nil*. The other and more painful scandal is the elopement of Lady T——t with a married man about town, a Mr. H——d, who has a very pretty and much-admired wife. Sir Charles T——t is a worthy Lancashire Baronet, and this his second wife is the daughter of Captain C——n, formerly of the 42nd. As Sir Charles is a Roman Catholic he cannot sue for a divorce. A good deal of sympathy is felt for him."

THERE has been a good deal of talk in London, says the London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, "about the fainting at the altar of Earl Annesley, just after the Archbishop of York had uttered the words which pronounced his lordship and Miss Markham (a very pretty girl and the daughter of Colonel Markham, late of the Grenadier Guards) to be man and wife. Earl Annesley, I hear, had to be assisted to the vestry by his 'best man' and the beadle of the church, and was revived by cold water plentifully dashed over his face and wedding raiment. As however the legal ceremony was complete ere the unfortunate *contretemps* occurred, the Archbishop read the remainder of the service to the bride at the altar alone. By the time that the wedding breakfast was served the noble bridegroom was, however, quite recovered, and he and his wife quitted town on their honeymoon tour directly upon its conclusion. Still, the *contretemps* was a trying one to Earl Annesley and his friends, to say nothing of the fair bride."

THOUGH the Society of the Holy Cross has now formally withdrawn the "Priest in Absolution" from sale, large numbers of it, or pirated copies of it, are being sold in London at the present time.

THE Rev. Mr. Lyle, the Chaplain to the Bishop of Ceylon, whose name appeared in the list of members of the "Society of the Holy Cross," has made a public repudiation of the book "The Priest in Absolution," issued under the sanction of that body; he also declares his resignation of membership of the Society.

MANY persons, we believe, hold the ghastly theory that, after decapitation, sensation still remains for some time in the head; and only the other day, in Japan, the headless trunk of a rebel or criminal who had been executed is said to have deliberately raised its right leg and kicked off the coverlet that had been thrown over it. The Lolos, however, a tribe which exists in the Yunnan province, appear to be very singularly constituted in this respect. They are so barbarous, Mr. Davenport tells us—on the authority of a local mandarin—that they are unable to form a mental conception of death, and "only begin to object to lose their lives when they have been already decapitated." We should very much like to know how this remarkable fact was arrived at. Have the Lolos' heads the gift of speech, like the talking heads of our modern conjurors? On no other hypothesis can we explain the statement of the official—or of Mr. Davenport. However, there is consolation for the Lolos. If they are really able to make objections to having been murdered after they have lost their heads, they are quite as likely to get accustomed to being decapitated as eels are to being skinned.

THE Governor of Kweichow reports that, on the 12th May last, the military stores, situated on a rising ground outside the southern wall of the provincial capital, were struck by lightning, when the powder magazine blew up, destroying upwards of eighty houses, and gunpowder and arms to the value of ths. 100,000, and killing one and wounding six persons. In quaint terms the Governor accepts the disaster as due "to his own lack of moral excellence, through which he has failed to induce the operation of the beneficent and kindly powers of Nature in such wise as to guard against the occurrence of calamity of this description."

THE belief in the transmigration of souls, which is almost universally adhered to in China, sometimes leads to very ludicrous results, of which the following is an instance. Some months ago, a man living in Hangchow dreamed that the spirit of his deceased father appeared to him and announced that he was just about to be born again as a calf in a certain place outside the city. The dutiful son made all haste to find the spot, and on reaching it learned that an old cow had just been calving. This was taken as a confirmation of his dream. His filial affection prompted him to buy the calf and take it home, where he showed it all the care and attention due to his own father. But after a while he had another dream, in which the spirit of his father again appeared and announced to him that he ought not to treat the calf at all better than any other calf; that he was undergoing punishment for his sins, and that if he received such good treatment, it would defeat the ends of justice. The unlucky animal had a hard time of it from that time forward!

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS AT DEOLALI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, AUG. 5.

THE Byculla Schools came up here in the middle of May. At that time the heat during the day was somewhat trying, but the nights were cool. This state of things continued until the first fall of rain, since which time Deolali has been most delightful and enjoyable. Very few persons unacquainted with Deolali would imagine that within one hundred and twenty miles of Bombay, they can enjoy during a tropical hot season the pleasures of a climate equal to that of South Devon. However, such is a fact. The stay of the schools here is drawing to a close, as the girls leave on Tuesday next and the boys on Wednesday. We shall all regret their departure, as all very much miss their merry faces. Last night the second concert—a most successful one—given by Mr. Walters, the head master of the schools, took place under the patronage of Colonel Cochrane, V. C., the Commandant. Amongst the audience, besides the residents of the station, were J. H. Grant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and Mrs. Grant. Dr. and Mrs. White contributed largely by their readings and recitations. Mrs. White enchanted her audience. Mr. Aston, C. S., did very cleverly; his voice and enunciation are to be admired. Major Ross, 2nd Queen's, Paymaster of the Depôt, sang "'Tis but a little faded flower" with great feeling and expression, and was deservedly encored. Major Ross is going home next month, and will be very much missed by the children and staff with whom he is a great favourite, and to whom he has shown great kindness during the past three years. I am afraid they will never look upon his like again. Dr. O'Sullivan, of Egutpoora, recited "Mark Antony's Oration" in a most masterly manner. Mrs. Walters sang "The murmur of the shell," and received great applause. There was only one pianoforte piece, "Far away," which was well rendered by Miss Thomas. The school children sang several part songs in excellent style.

Colonel and Mrs. Cochrane have been very zealous in making pleasant the stay here of the schools, and I know full well that their endeavours have been deservedly appreciated.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

TANJORE, JULY 29.

ABOUT the beginning of this month a fiddler of Brahman extraction repaired to Madras to contribute to the festivities on the occasion of the wedding of the daughter of the Honourable V. Ramiengar, leaving his young wife in the fort under the protection of her parents. When leaving this place, he entrusted a sum of Re. 2,000 to the care of his wife; she was also wearing jewels worth some hundreds of rupees. During his absence in Madras she was continually vomiting for two consecutive days, and afterwards she went the way of all flesh. Everyone thought that the fatality was occasioned by the epidemic-cholera, which is making considerable havoc in these parts. Her sudden and unexpected death was immediately reported to the bereaved husband, who without loss of time came down here; but he could not find in whose possession the money and the jewels were. He intimated all the circumstances of the case to Mr. Rishnaswami Naidu, Town Inspector of Police, who made inquiries, and his efforts were not unavailing. He learnt that her parents and one Aiyengar, her favourite, were the only persons present with her throughout her illness. Her husband had reason to suspect this woman, because he had strictly ordered his wife to hold no communication at all with her, as these Aiyengars generally exercise evil influence over persons. It was now suspected that this woman was the cause of her death, and in her possession were the money and jewels. Shortly after the demise of the young woman and before the arrival of her husband, she (the Iyengar woman) had redeemed some jewels for Re. 400 which she had mortgaged. Her house was examined, but nothing was found in it. It struck the Police to see what portion of the floor was newly plastered with mud, whereupon they sent for a mammoothy when the woman said that these acts of the Police would tend to lower her dignity and respectability. She then, to spare her disgrace, offered Rs. 500; and at length seeing that the Police would not consent, offered Rs. 1,000. This only tended to strengthen the suspicion entertained by the Police, and on breaking up the floor they discovered a pot containing about Rs. 600 and all the jewels worn by the deceased prior to her death. When the house was thus examined, and the hidden pot discovered, she was arrested, and sent to jail the same night, she breathed her last. The Police enquiry were given to understand that a week ago this woman purchased some arsenic, giving out that she wanted to destroy the rats in her house; and it is therefore thought that she gave to the deceased a portion of the arsenic and appropriated to herself the remainder; but this was not supported by the post *mortem* examination. However, she is thought to have caused the death of the young woman. On being asked before her death how she came in possession of the money and the jewels, she said that they were entrusted to her care by the parents of the deceased, which fact the parents deny.

JUBBULPORE, JULY 29.

BRIBERY cases in the Railway Department, which have been of late prosecuted by the Deputy Commissioner, have bestirred the Railway authorities to protest against the acts of the Magistrate, who, they say, was wrong in prosecuting their old hands without their permission, and conniving them that but without any satisfactory and convincing proof being found of their guilt. Colonel Taylor, Secretary Railway Department to the Government of India, is here conferring upon the subject with the Commissioner of the Division. Among other things, he says that the Mahajans, who had induced the railway servants to accept gratuities, are much liable to punishment as those who received them. This information has reached the ears of the guilty Mahajans, and has produced no little alarm among them. If Colonel Taylor's dictum be acted upon, the triumph of the railway servants will be complete, and we shall now and then hear of Babus taking bribes in open daylight, knowing well that the giver will never complain for fear of being prosecuted himself. The Sleemanabad case, which was under appeal in the Commissioner's Court, has been remanded in connection with the case to be settled by the Deputy Commissioner.

NEGAPATAM, JULY 31.

THE aspect of things in this district has become so gloomy, that in the words of Milton, "I must change those notes into tragic." The rivers that were but a few days ago full to their brim, have gone down considerably, and the patches of green that relieved the eye in the fields are withering beneath a scorching sun, while the spirits of the cultivators which had somewhat revived at the prospect of a good harvest are sinking in disappointment. The heaven above is become brass and the earth iron.

Differences of opinion betwixt the Rev. Kay and his colleagues on various matters disposed of at the late Church Council have raised only a little wind; but recently we have had a perfect storm in the tea-kettle. Violent minutes penned by the chairman, whose zeal appears to have outrun his discretion, have irritated the venerable Secretary into hot replies, and the whole proceedings are now being circulated to other members for an expression of their views. Can no one throw oil upon the troubled waters?

JOLLARPETT, AUGUST 1.

THE crops which were raised by the showers that fell in June are fast withering away, and the famine, the worst of which we then surmised had been tided over, has now assumed an alarming aspect. The price of grain, in spite of the large importations, has suddenly risen to 6½ seers per rupee. The consequence of this has at once shown itself among the starving poor; numbers may be seen prowling about eager to devour anything they can lay their hands upon. All the aloes about here, and I do believe in the whole district, had been consumed by them. The pangs of hunger, they say, are often so poignant that frequently men are driven to deeds which may seem the last men would attempt to commit under any circumstances, and from among these cannibalism may be pointed out as one of the most revolting. We may judge then to what extremities some have been reduced, when we hear that it has been resorted to in order to appease those dreadful cravings. I am told, and it has been confirmed by many, that a man who had been starving for some days, and could get nothing to eat, actually dined off a burning corpse at Vaniambady, while I hear many more have taken to hunting cats, rats, and other animals of the lower order. The insect world too, I believe, has not escaped their depredations. Government are doing their very best to alleviate the distress, but the extent of the calamity makes it impossible for human efforts to grapple with it successfully. Crime has increased very considerably. Robberies are committed with a daringness which in other times would betoken a sad state of moral degeneracy of the people, or an impotency of Government, but evidently a knowledge of the good living in our jails, combined with the temptings of a hungry belly, has inspired them with this boldness. Many of them are in such a sad state of inanition that to use the lash would be certain death. Their miserable, skeleton-like forms are sufficient to rouse the sympathy of the most cold-blooded individuals, so that in many instances they are never even brought before a Magistrate, though caught in overt acts of crime. This has been the case with the Railway, where these desperadoes make sad havoc among the rice bags. Two men are employed during the day to watch over the yard, which is about a mile or more in length, and with nearly 250 wagons of grain standing in it.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
Monday, Aug. 6, up to 6 a.m.	1	1	1
Previously registered	47 48	30 29½	43 4
Total up to date	47 53	33 30½	43 48
Fall up to 6th Aug. 1876	37 17	36 78	41 47

BOMBAY.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Mr. Constable Grennan received a reward of Rs. 60 yesterday for arresting and placing on board six seamen deserters belonging to the American barque Cecilia.

PARSEE DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of Goolbai *vs.* Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, which was on Mr. Justice Kemball's board, was, owing to the sudden indisposition of the defendant, postponed until the 16th inst.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE.—From the Sheriff's advertisement, which we republish to-day, it will be seen that the day of the public meeting in honour of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet has been altered from Friday, the 10th, to Saturday, the 11th instant.

THEFT AND CHEATING.—Yesterday, a Cammatee, named Sinna Binjee, was convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on three separate charges of theft and two of cheating, in respect of property belonging to five different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and fifteen lashes to be inflicted at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, Viesam Dhurrumsey and fifteen other Hindoos were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Coombarwada, and gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and upon conviction two of them were fined Rs. 20 each, two others Rs. 12 each, and the remainder Rs. 7 each.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, Mr. Y. J. Yoong, of the firm of Messrs. Young and Co., in company with his constituted attorney, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of Urjundas Goolabraj and one Gooljee, a moonim of the firm of Guneshdass Buldavdass, charging them with cheating in respect of 100 bales of cotton alleged to have been purchased at the rate of Rs. 161 per candy by the complainant's firm from the accused parties as good merchantable Sheagaum cotton, whereas on the said bales being received at Calcutta it was discovered that they contained nothing but cotton sweepings mixed with earth and dirt.

THEFT OF A SILVER BAR.—Yesterday, a Hindoo, named Beharilall Kulloo, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing theft of a silver bar valued at Rs. 2,800, the property of Dhoolachund Chutturbooj. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that on Saturday last the complainant purchased two bars of silver at the Agra Bank, and proved that Anderson had been doing the same thing himself, of which at the time John Lamont was not aware. Lamont accordingly asked Anderson why he had accused him of the act when he knew that he was himself guilty. High words then passed between the two men, when Lamont struck Anderson with his fist; Anderson then took the knife which he wore by his side out of the sheath and stabbed Lamont on the left side, just above the hip, inflicting a desperate wound. Lamont then cried out that he had been stabbed, and assistance arriving he was taken up and carried on shore to the General Hospital, where he is in the custody of the police. Lamont's deposition was taken at the hospital.

At 11 p. m. the vessel was brought head to sea, and at midnight the barometer registered 29·59, still falling rapidly. The wind and sea continued to increase with violent gusts. At 4 p.m. the gale had visibly increased, the squalls being much more frequent, and the sea much more irregular and running at times in tremendous pyramidal masses. The Sunda behaved admirably, and although heeling over considerably during the strength of the squalls, she shipped very little heavy water, but was enveloped in a continuous sheet of blinding spray. The gale had reached its height between 6 and 8 a.m. of the 24th, the reading of the barometer then being 29·00, but at 9 o'clock it had risen four-tenths. The centre of the gale was supposed to have passed the Sunda at 6 a.m. Shortly before noon owing to the heavy seas repeatedly striking the port davits, they unshipped, and the boat was smashed to pieces and washed away. At noon the weather showed signs of moderating, and at midnight it was again fine with a fresh breeze blowing. Although the Sunda has escaped any serious damage, we shall not be surprised to learn that others have been less fortunate.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP DOUGLAS.—It is much to be regretted that no opportunity has yet been afforded to the general public to offer a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Bishop, whose death has been felt as a loss not only by this diocese but by the Church at large. We believe that those who would be the first will welcome an opportunity of showing their regard for the words and work of Bishop Douglas. One of his last acts in India was to make over the sum of Rs. 2,500 for a Church at Kolhapur, the capital of the Southern Maratha Country, and the first station occupied by his mission to the Marathi speaking races. Kolhapur had been destitute of a resident clergyman since the days of the Mutiny; thither Bishop Douglas sent, in 1870, a small body of clergy to minister to the residents and labour among the large heathen population. He took the deepest interest in their work, helping them with his counsels and with his open purse. On his second visit in 1875, he was able to lay a native Christian village, with its School, Poor Asylum and Clergy-house, built on the ruins of the old Hindu settlement of Brahmapuri, and nearly a hundred souls gathered into the fold of Christ from heathenism. He felt, however, that a church was still required, in which both the English and the increasing body of native Christians might meet at the footstool of their common Father, and worship Him in the beauty of holiness. The building of this church is proposed to the Churchmen of this Diocese as a fitting memorial to his worth. Contributions are now solicited to make up a further sum of Rs. 16,000 in order to carry out the undertaking. They should be sent to the Bank of Bombay for the "Bishop Douglas' Memorial Church (Kolhapur)."—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

STABBING ON BOARD SHIP.—On Tuesday morning last John Lamont, carpenter on board the ship Athene, Captain Findlay, now lying in Karrachee harbour, was on the forecastle when a man, named James Anderson, a seaman on board the same ship, came up to him and accused him of broaching the cargo. It seems from what has since transpired, Anderson had been doing the same thing himself, of which at the time John Lamont was not aware. Lamont accordingly asked Anderson why he had accused him of the act when he knew that he was himself guilty. High words then passed between the two men, when Lamont struck Anderson with his fist; Anderson then took the knife which he wore by his side out of the sheath and stabbed Lamont on the left side, just above the hip, inflicting a desperate wound. Lamont then cried out that he had been stabbed, and assistance arriving he was taken up and carried on shore to the General Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. Anderson was arrested, and is in the custody of the police. Lamont's deposition was taken at the hospital.

OUTRAGE ON A CHRISTIAN GIRL.—The enquiry into the case of the Madrasee Christian girl, Sebastina, 13 years of age, who was alleged to have been violated by a Sindee on the afternoon of Monday, the 23rd July, commenced last Saturday before the Cantonment Magistrate (Major Spens), at Kurrachee, at 11 a.m. The girl on being examined stated that on the 23rd July she went out with two women to a spot at a some distance from the cemetery to collect cow-dung; that at about 4 or 5 p.m, her friends were on a hillock, and she was below collecting cow-dung, when the accused suddenly appeared before her and threw her on the ground and violated her; that her companions and those of the two women on the hillock attracted the attention of a pointsman near the railway line who ran to her rescue, whereupon the accused thereupon ran away; that the pointsman ran after him but was unable to overtake him; that they then returned home, but that on the way they met a shepherd, named Soomar, who informed them that, on hearing their cries, he saw the man who was running away, and that on his trying to arrest him he threw stones at him and effected his escape; that at 11 o'clock at night she and her grandmother, accompanied by the shepherd, Soomar, went and made a report to the constable at the police station, who sent her to the Civil Hospital, where she slept that night. She was examined the following morning by the doctor. The two women who had accompanied the girl to the spot (Franciana) stated that they saw the accused throw the girl on the ground and forcibly violate her. The other woman (Marie Tereza) said that she only saw the accused throw the girl, as she ran away immediately after, crying for aid. Both women identified the accused in court as the accused clearly. On Monday, the 30th July, Dr. Henderson was examined. He stated that on examining the girl he found no marks of violence on her person. The witness Soomar deposed that the man whom he saw running away on the occasion when the girl was violated had more resemblance than the accused has, and that it was of a reddish tinge. Although he stated in his examination-in-chief that the police had arrested the accused with his assistance, he stoutly denied, on cross-examination, that the accused was the man whom he had seen running away. The witness could not identify the man after whom he ran on hearing the women's cries appeared to him slightly taller than the accused. Constable Rooke, on being put into the witness-box, stated that he was at the police station when the girl accompanied by her friends and the shepherd, Soomar, came to report and take her report; that after examining the girl's clothes, which bore stains of blood, he sent her to the hospital, and that on the shepherd saying that he knew the man that had assaulted her, he directed him to accompany the policemen to apprehend the accused. The police sepoys who arrested the accused deposed that they had examined the footmarks near the scene of crime, and found them to correspond exactly with those of the accused. Evidence for the prosecution addressed the Court at some length. He said that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused. In all accusations of rape and assaults with intent to rape, the questions involved—the question as to physical signs of rape and the question of consent. On the first question he regretted to state that Dr. Henderson's evidence was of not the slightest value inasmuch as he had not used the means that ought have been at his hand for the purpose. During the time the marks of violence on the girl's person would not justify a medical man in denying the perpetration of the crime. The prosecuting counsel thought that the evidence of the girl herself was sufficient to prove that the accused had violated her against her will, corroborated as it was by the evidence of the two women who were on the hillock at the time. The shepherd had evidently been bought over by the accused's friends, but the fact that the police apprehended the accused on the evidence clearly proved that he knew the accused. The evidence of the *gugay* also proved that the accused was the man who had been seen by the pointsman, and the shepherd running away after he had violated the assaulted. The accused, moreover, had been distinctly recognised by the pointsman and by the two women who were with her at the time. The prisoner's counsel, in reply urged that the evidence of the women could not be relied upon; that the statements of both the pointsman and the shepherd clearly showed that the accused is not the man who perpetrated the offence; that the prosecution had totally failed to identify the accused, and therefore the case ought to be dismissed. His Worship having heard the arguments on both sides, observed that there was a strong *prima facie* against the accused, and that he would therefore commit him for trial to the Court of Session.—*Beacon.*

RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.—The following sympathetic letter, with the offer of practical aid by the writer, we extract from the *Englishman*:—

The distress in the famine-stricken districts in the Deccan is found from all accounts to be daily on the increase, and it does not behove us to remain apathetic any more, and not do our part of the duty towards the alleviation of the distress of our brethren in these districts—the more so as we find that several of our friends and neighbours engaged in the grain trade have reaped a good harvest from the impetus the grain-trade received owing to the great demand for grain for the famine districts, and consequent high prices ruling for the same. Government has done and is doing all that is possible to save lives and relieve distress in this sad emergency, but there is yet considerable room for private charity towards those good ends. It is now high time, in fact it is imperative—that we should do something towards organising measures of relief, either as an auxiliary to Government, or as a separate organisation; and in view of your successfully advocating for such, and as an earnest of my desire to see a relief fund started in Bombay, I beg to enclose a cheque upon the Delbi Bank for Rs. 100 as a subscription from 'A Bengalee of slender means' towards any fund that may be raised here for the relief of famine-stricken humanity in Southern India. I sincerly trust to see that without loss of time all kind hearts, Indian or foreign, rich or poor, engaged in the grain-trade or not, will come forward and contribute, according to each one's means, towards this noble object. To feed the hungry is showing a feeling for one's own hunger."

On the following day that the above letter was published, another correspondent remarked upon it as follows:

In 1874 your journal did excellent service in opposing all suggestions of the humanitarian schools in dealing with a great human calamity like the famine raging in the Madras Presidency. I see a correspondent, signing himself "Delta," in this morning's paper comes forward urging private subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers; and his first plea is that Madras sent Bengal a lakh of rupees in 1874. By all means let Bengal refund the lakh. But what I am anxious to draw attention to is the fact that we here, in Calcutta at least, will have to bear our share of famine prices. Only yesterday my firm received the following representation from the subordinate native assistants:—"The commonest necessaries of life are day by day increasing very high in price. Rice cannot be procured for less than five rupees a maund," and so on, ending with the usual prayer for an increase of pay. It is true the price of rice has risen in Delhi, but it did touch Rs. 4-13. Then, if the Madras famine is to continue, Bengal will be still further denuded of its supplies, and a short time hence we shall see prices again rising, and, as a consequence, a vast amount of suffering among the poorer classes of natives. When face to face with such suffering, I hope private charity will do an effectual as well as a seasonable work; but for a famine of the proportions of that of Madras there can be no effectual remedy but that of the State, which recoups itself by subjecting the taxpayers to a fresh imposition of taxes.

THE NUISANCE OF A MAHARAJA'S TEMPLE.

REV. JOSEPH MARTIN AND OTHERS *VS.* NURSINGLAL MAHARAJA.

AT the High Court yesterday, a case of some interest to the Portuguese and Hindoo communities was commenced before Sir Charles Sargent in which the plaintiffs are the vicar, wardens, and trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca situated in Portuguese Street, and the defendant is a Maharaja of the Wallabhacharyan sect whom the Vayshunavs regard as an incarnation of the Deity. The defendant's premises overlooks the compound of the church; and the beating of tom-toms and cymbals, the blowing of wind instruments, and the singing and shouting of crowds of men on his property during the hours of morning and evening service is said to cause the utmost annoyance to the members of the congregation in the Portuguese church. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant.

In full last, on the application of the plaintiffs, the Court granted an injunction until the hearing of the suit restraining the defendant from beating or causing to be beaten tom-toms, cymbals, or other instruments, &c., so as to occasion any nuisance, disturbance, or annoyance to the congregation of the Portuguese church.

At the hearing yesterday, Mr. Pigot read the plaint which complained of the disturbance to the performance of divine service in the church. It was erected in 1838, since which year divine worship has been duly celebrated therein without interruption. In the early part of March last, the defendant completed and took possession of a house adjoining the compound of the church. The house immediately overlooks the compound, which is distant about 34 yards from the principal door of the church. On the entry of the defendant into his house, the occasion was celebrated by the beating of tom-toms, the blowing of wind instruments, the beating of cymbals, and the singing and shouting of a large crowd of persons assembled for the purpose; and the noise and disturbance were said to be such as to cause the utmost annoyance to the members of the congregation attending for the purposes of worship in the church. These acts had since been habitually repeated, it was alleged, during the hours of divine worship in the church, which had been interrupted on Sundays and other days. On Saturday, the 21st, and Sunday, the 22nd April last, the noise and disturbance were again repeated causing great annoyance to the congregation. The defendant and others were called upon to desist, but refused to do so and thereby interrupted the services and a sermon which was preached on the occasion. The learned counsel next read the written statement of the defendant, which averred that defendant had done nothing whereby a cause of action accrued to the plaintiff for nuisance in respect of noise. The only music which was at all noisy was the music called "chowgudda," which is

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The 30th annual general meeting of this Company was held on the 2nd July, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C. Mr. R. W. Crawford in the chair.

The Chairman—It is our good fortune to be able to meet you again with a statement of the condition of affairs which I am sure will commend itself to every Shareholder in the Company and to every person outside the Company who has any concern whatever in the contents of the report. When we met on January 4 I told you upon the authority of our usual telegram from India that the receipts of the main line for the half-year ending December 31 were estimated to be £1,466,000. The actual amount is £1,471,080 15s. 9d. The expenses were taken at a round sum of £500,000; they came out in the exact sum of £510,741 5s. 9d., leaving as net profit £960,339 10s., instead of £966,000, a precision of calculation which I think does some credit to the gentlemen by whom those estimates were prepared abroad—(Hear, hear). I told you also that I thought those figures lead up to a surplus profit of 22s., of which our half share would be 11s. I said that that must be subject to any loss that we might sustain in getting our half share of the surplus profits home from India in consequence of the state of the exchange. Now it appears that the actual sum which we have lost in getting our half share of the surplus profit home is £9,459 5s. 4d. Adding to that sum the balance which we carry over of £3, 500 we arrive at within 2d. or 3d. of the dividend which I told you would be declared for the half year. Let us now take the whole year 1876 and see what the result has been as regards the main line. In 1875—I leave out shillings and pence—the gross receipts of the main line were £2,509,665, and in 1876 they were £3,010,183; the expenses in 1875 were £983,055, and in 1876 £1,024,935, showing in 1876 a profit of £1,985,248, against £1,546,610 in 1875. In 1875 the surplus profits were 13s. 10d., of which you had 6s. 11d. for your share, and in 1876 they were £2 0s., of which you had £1 2s. So much for the year 1876. Having dealt now with the past, I will say something about the present. By the present, I mean the half-year which terminated on Saturday the 30th of June. We have our telegram as usual stating what the result is upon estimate. Heretofore on three occasions I have read you only the estimated profits of the main line, but I will add to that statement to-day the estimated profits upon the Jubbulpore line, because that line will on this occasion have a surplus. Afterwards I will read the two together, and lead you then to the amount which you may look forward to receiving six months hence. The first half-year of 1876 gave you as the gross receipts of the main line £1,539,103; they come to us by telegram for the past half-year at £1,650,000. The expenses for the first half of the year 1876 were £514,194, and for the first half of 1877 they are estimated at £571,000. The profits on the main line for the first half of 1876 were £1,024,908, and for the first half of 1877 we estimate them to be £1,309,000. Now as to the Jubbulpore line. In the first half of 1876 the gross receipts were £113 771, and this year they will be £221,000. The expenses were last year £53,434, and this year they are taken at £83,000. The net earnings for the first half of 1876 were £60,336, and this year we estimated it to be £139,000. Now I will read the results of the two lines together. In 1876 the gross receipts upon the whole undertaking were £1,652,874 for the half-year and for the half of 1877 they will amount to £2,101,000. The working expenses for the half of 1876 were £567,629, and for the first half of this year they are estimated only at £653,000. The net of 1876 having been £1,085,245, the estimate for the half-year will be £1,448,000. We have hitherto been enabled to speak with perfect confidence as to the accuracy of the statements made to you on these occasions which have been received from Calcutta by telegram. I have no reason whatever to doubt that the telegram on the present occasion is perfectly correct, but I wish you to recollect that in anything I am saying now I am saying it upon the faith of a telegram, for it has not come in the shape of a letter. Now, that being the case, if we look at this as a mere feature of profit, and without reference to any loss that we may sustain in getting our share of the surplus profits home from India, which may be more or less than it has been, it looks as if the net profit of the half-year in excess of the guaranteed interest will £2 12s., of which our half will be £1 6s.—(Hear, hear). Do not run away with the idea that you are certain to receive the £1 6s., because it is subject to the drawback I have mentioned, but you may depend upon it you will receive a very handsome dividend indeed—(Hear, hear). Now when I spoke of the results which I laid before you at our January meeting, I said that they were great things. Those things I tell you of to-day are greater things, and they are greater in their importance in every way. They are greater in their importance as regards our interests as Shareholders, as regards the Government and the people of India, and especially as regards the interests of the trading and mercantile classes in India, who will naturally look to us when we are receiving so large a return for our investment for the utmost facilities we can give them in order to enable the Company to carry on their business—(Hear, hear). Of course it is a very pleasant and agreeable thing to receive so large an addition to our guaranteed profits as the accounts of the past and the views of the future bring before our minds to-day; but that is not the only advantage which we, as Shareholders in this Company, derive from this prosperous condition of our affairs. You will remember that we are now within the time when the average price of our stock in the market will regulate the terms upon which the Government, if they are minded to take the railway from us and to pay us its full value, will have to pay us. I would be the last person, and, indeed, it would be highly indecorous for me, to take advantage of the opportunity which my presence in this chair to-day gives me, to say one word which will unduly exalt the value of the property to the detriment of India, who may have to buy it from us; but, on the other hand, I am bound to tell you of everything in my knowledge which may tend to sustain and uphold the market value of property. Naturally, the first question which suggests itself to our mind is this. Are the large profits we have been receiving during the last year of an adventitious or an ephemeral character? Are they likely to continue, may we rely in the future, so far as we have to deal with these profits, upon receiving something like them in the time before us? Is our expenditure in any way likely to be increased, for that is one of the most important elements for our consideration when we are considering the value of our property? Upon these points I should like to say a few words. With regard to our undertaking itself, you will bear in mind that there is, perhaps, no railway enterprize upon the face of this earth, traversing so great a distance as our railway does, that is more fortunately and more favourably placed than ours is. We have little or nothing to contend within the way of unfavourable gradients. We have a plain and level country to pass through; we have a river, it is true, to compete with; but I think that will be found in the long run to be less of a competitor than a coadjutor with us. We serve a country densely peopled, people living in a state of tranquillity, where they are able to devote themselves to the exercise of all the arts in life, whatever they may be, that they pursue, whether it is agriculture or manufacture, or what else. We have arrived at that time when the cultivators of the soil in India, and the traders into whose hands the produce of the cultivation passes, find that a supply of any articles wherever produced along the East Indian line, exceeding the amount required for local consumption, can now be carried to market by railroad. A man can enter upon the cultivation of his land with the confidence that if his produce is in excess of that required for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood he will find a market elsewhere. This arises in a great degree from the fact that the produce there raised is produce of a kind that is readily taken by other people than those in India. There are acres upon acres and districts upon districts of land which are now covered with wheat cultivation. There are large areas in the lower independently of the upper provinces, where the cultivation of oil-seeds, linseed, and rapeseed, and things of that kind is carried on to a great extent. In times gone by they might have got a part of that produce down to Calcutta for export by the river, but now they can get the whole down by rail and the river. That is the position in which we stand, and upon which I base the strong expectation I entertain that there is nothing whatever in the ordinary circumstances of India which can prevent our enjoying to the full extent, the benefit, as railway carriers, of the produce derived from the cultivation of the soil of the countries traversed by our railway, where cultivation is carried on, as I may say up to the hills. Our agent, Mr. Leslie, after returning from a tour of inspection in the early part of the year, writes me that wherever he went from Calcutta (which he had left) to Delhi (to which he went) there was nothing but one sea of verdure. He spoke of the crops on the ground, which are now coming up to market. You may say this is taking perhaps and extremely favourable view of the circumstances of things, but I do not think so. I have told you the condition of the country through which we pass, and of the people by whom that country is inhabited. I see nothing as all to discourage the idea that what we have seen in the immediate past, and which we are seeing at the present, with regard to the power of India soil to produce, and the power of other nations to consume, will be continued, so far as anything will militate against our railway being in the future as it has been, and now is, the chief means of bringing down the produce of the districts of Upper and Northern India to Calcutta for a foreign market. Now with regard to the articles that we have been conveying, I will say a few words upon that subject before I conclude, especially with reference to wheat and seeds. I mentioned just now that a great deal depended upon the terms upon which we were carrying on our traffic as a key and a guide to the net result we may obtain. It may interest you to know that by the ordinary processes of calculation we find that the percentage of expenses, which in the year ending 31st December, 1876, were about 34½ per cent., do not upon the figures I have laid before you amount to more than 30½ per cent. I do not know where there is to be found any railway upon the face of this earth in which we live that carries on its traffic upon such terms of cheapness as that I do not care whether it is on the Continent, in this country, or in America. I had before me the other day some figures with regard to one of the principal American railways, the Pennsylvania railway. I need not go into the details of the ton mileage and passenger mileage of that railway, but its gross earnings in 1876 were £7,378,000, the expenditure £4,416,000, and they gave their Shareholders £2,961,000. They expended 60 per cent. and gave their Shareholders 40 per cent. We during the year 1876 received £3,010,000, we have expended £1,024,000, and we give to the Shareholders to £1,985,000; that is to say, we expended 34 per cent. and give you 66 per cent. That is the comparison with one of the principal American railways. Taking our own country, India, I find that we carry our passengers at a less cost by 31 per cent. than the Great Indian Peninsula, by 51 per cent. than the Bombay and Baroda Company, and by 20 per cent. than the Madras Company. Our goods traffic we carry at 20 per cent. less than the Great Indian Peninsula, 67 per cent. less than the Bombay and Baroda, and 38 per cent. less than the Madras Company. I could carry the comparison still further by bringing you into England, but I am afraid by so doing I should only be occupying your time and wearying you with statistical investigations. I can show you the difference between the method of management of railways in India and the methods of management in this country, and I may say they are entirely to the advantage of India. If you have any wish to hear the statistics read, I will read them, but I do not wish to occupy your time unnecessarily. Circumstances have placed great means at our disposal, and we are able for various reasons to work our railway in a fashion which it must be admitted cannot be pursued in this country. We have no opposition to our line in India; we can run our trains when we please, and of course we run them so as to suit the convenience of the public. We have not to contend, as the great northern lines in this country have, for the traffic, say to Manchester or Leeds, we have not to send trains at times when they are not wanted simply because some other line does so; we have not to guide our conduct by the conduct of other parties; we have not the expense of maintaining establishments for the collection of freight;—everything is in our own hands, and by pursuing the ordinary dictates of administrative wisdom, we obtain the best possible results. Some of the figures are exceedingly interesting; but what we have been mainly guided by, and that upon which we have relied and are relying, are the invaluable tables of costs prepared for us by Mr. Bapoo. By those tables, we know what it has cost us to carry every passenger one mile, or a ton of goods one mile; we know that where as it has cost us one farthing per mile to convey our goods we have received nine-tenths of a penny for carrying them that mile. We have got the basis of a large profit, and we are assured of this, that if in the interests of the commercial community of India, or of the travelling public, or our own interests, we think it right to reduce our fares, we have the utmost certainty that we shall not sustain any loss, but that the reduction of fares will lead to an increase of business,

(To be continued.)

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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This delicious confit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.
Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE, the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co. ditto.
COMPERED & Co. ditto.
BARRIE & Co. Madras.
TREACHER & Co. Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.
IN THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150
This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.
Two years' guarantee accompanies it.
A HUNTING WATCH .....Rs. 200
The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.
A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH.....Rs. 225
This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.
And have always in stock a splendid collection of
Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless.....from Rs. 90 to 180
" enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless ..... " 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches..... " 200
" second independent Watches..... " 250
" repeaters of every description .....from 350 to 800
" Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar " 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—
A good silver crystal face Watch .....Rs. 25
" " Hunting " ..... " 26
AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.
Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40
This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made, and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.
A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM " S. M. gilt frames.
" " " marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.
SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.
Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, 4 Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended .....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... " 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from .....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases .....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance..... " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting.....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.
1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless .....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.....Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from .....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... " 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Payments Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.,
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
SOLICITOR:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS:
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.', 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit, money will be returned to each applicant in full.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1877.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, SUFFICIENT CAPITAL has already been SUBSCRIBED to warrant the incorporation of the Company which is now registered.
The ERECTION of the MILL will be PROCEEDED with IMMEDIATELY. Intending Shareholders are requested to make early application for the remaining shares.
By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICES.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,
(Opposite the Municipal Office).
FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

NOTICE.
MAJOR GENERAL WALTER NUGENT THOMASSMEE (DECEASED.)
PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE, late of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, in England, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Reigate aforesaid on the 7th February 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Exemplification of the PROBATE of the said WILL and TESTAMENT with two codicils thereto annexed were GRANTED on the 5th day of July 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES and WILLIAM GARRAD MAYHEW, both of Bombay, Esqrs., Assistants in the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co, are required on or before the 15th day of August 1877, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs.